

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—N<sup>o</sup> 974.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1805.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### TAKE NOTICE.

A CHEAP bargain may be had of that convenient and well situated SEAT FOR WATER WORKS, with one hundred and five acres of first rate LAND, at the junction of the Town Fork and South Elkhorn, with a Hemp Mill, Orchards, and other convenient improvements thereon; for which cash, or land near Lexington will be preferred in payment, otherwise land in a good neighbourhood will be taken in exchange. For further particulars, enquire of Alexander Parker of Lexington, or of the subscriber on the premises.

John Calboon.

Dec. 31, 1804.

### LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J.

Lexington, January 28, 1805.

### TO RENT.

THE ROOMS lately occupied as the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, consisting of a front room 17 by 23 well calculated for a

### STORE.

And a back room 17 feet square for a counting room. The stand for business is equal to any in Lexington—having been occupied for 10 years as the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, has rendered it a place of great resort; possession can be had immediately: for terms apply to the Printer hereof.

N. B. A good dry cellar may be had with the above rooms if required.

### TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the mouth of Licking on the lower side, in Campbell county, with the Commissioners appointed by said county court, on Saturday the first day of June, to take depositions and do such other things as may be necessary to establish the special calls of an entry of 6666 2/3 Acres of Land, made in the name of the Rev. John Todd, and Robert Todd, which calls to begin at the mouth of Banklick, & run up it four miles, and by an amendment to run down likewise and down the Ohio, and a course parallel with the line out from Licking, and continue if the day should be wet, to meet the next fair day, Sunday excluded, and to continue from day to day till the business is completed.

Joel Craig.

MAY 3, 1805.

### Speculator,

WILL stand this season, which has commenced, and will end the 10th August next, at my farm in Clarke county, on the road leading from Lexington to Winchester, and may cover mares at twenty-four dollars the season, which may be discharged by twenty dollars, if paid by the 10th August next; forty dollars to insure a mare with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case; if the mare remains the property of the person who put her to the horse, viz. dollars the single leap, to be paid before the horse covers the mare, and one dollar; to the groom, in every instance; and should such mares not stand, they may go by the season. Any person putting seven mares, may have one gratis. Mares from a distance shall have good pasturage and well fed with corn, and fatted three weeks gratis. The greatest attention shall be paid, but not answerable for accident.

It is useless to insert Speculators Pedigree and performance, as they are well known, and may be seen at the subscriber's house.

HUBBARD TAYLOR.

Clarke county, March 3, 1805.

I WANT to hire, an experienced COOK,

By the year.

R. BRADLEY.

Feb. 26, 1804.

THE GHOST OF OSTRAHEN, marked on the Pen, and end of the Beam.

For Sale.

### THOMAS WALLACE,

Has Imported from Philadelphia, and now opened at his store, opposite the court house, A Large and Elegant Assortment of Well Chosen

### Merchandise,

Consisting of

19 Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron Mongery, Cutlery & Saddlery, China, Queen's & Glass Wares.

All of which were bought unusually low, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, for CASH, HEMP, and Good Inspected CROP TOBACCO. For each of those articles of Produce, a part in Cash will be given.

tf Lexington, January 3, 1805.

### Fresh Goods.

THE Subscriber has just imported and now opened, in the house lately occupied by William West Esq. in Lexington, A large and general assortment of

### Merchandise,

19 Consisting of DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, HARD WARE, GROCERIES, QUEENS, GLASS, & CHINA WARES, BARIRON, C. STEEL, PENN. CASTINGS, ANVILS, VICES, MILL, CROSS CUT, & WHIP SAWS, WINES, JAMAICA SPIRITS, FRENCH BRANDY &c. &c.

Which will be sold on the Cheapest terms for Cash or Inspected Crop Tobacco.

ELIJAH W. CRAIG.

Jan. 6, 1805.

### Mrs. Beck

HAVING learned that her terms are not perfectly understood, with much deference, submits the following as an addition to those in circulation; viz. That Young Ladies may be instructed in Reading, Spelling, Writing & Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, and Geography, Music, Dancing, Drawing and Embroidery; or Ornamental Card Boxes; Fancy Baskets, and Needle Work; including board, beds, bedding &c. the use of Piano Forte, Globes, Orrery, and Maps, for two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, or Reading, Spelling, Writing and Arithmetic; Grammar Composition, and Geography; with board, beds, and Globes &c. one hundred and fifty dollars; walling, books, and all school materials, are not in the estimate. Single branches of Education are specified in the former proposals, to which the public are respectfully referred; or to herself in person for further particulars.

Mrs. Beck has an assortment of very excellent scarce books for children of all ages; conceiving parents might wish to purchase for domestic tuition, may be supplied, on the usual terms of Booksellers, at her school, the late residence of Mrs. January.

Lexington, Feb. 11, 1805.

N. B. No Lady to enter for less than six months, on the above mentioned terms.

### WATKINS'S INN.

7 THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the sign of the Green Tree, in that large and commodious brick house formerly occupied by Capt. Moses Hall, in Shelbyville. He is provided with a well chosen assortment of Liquors, and careful servants; and hopes from his attention to business, to be able to render satisfaction to those who may call upon him, and merit a liberal portion of public patronage.

Isaac Watkins.

Shelbyville, March 25, 1805.

THE person who borrowed my Steadyards

in the fall, or early in the winter, will please return them.

Will. Morton.

N. B. They weigh 215lb. which is marked on the Pen, and end of the Beam.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

90 I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD, At the sign of Dr. Franklin in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, try your cuts loose.

H. C.

### HOG'S BRISTLES WANTED.

24 One shilling and three pence per pound will be given in cash, for good, clean, well combed HOG'S BRISTLES, by the subscriber, at his shop at the corner of Main Cross street and Short street, Lexington; where he continues to carry on

### BRUSH MAKING

in all its various branches. Any person may be supplied with all kinds of BRUSHES, either wholesale or retail, at a much lower price than any heretofore ever sold in Kentucky, and of a better quality than any brought from Philadelphia. He hopes it will be the study of every good citizen to encourage this manufacture. He still continues carrying on WINDSOR CHAIR & WHEEL making as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1804.

### A valuable tract of LAND for sale for Cash.

10 CONSISTING of 600 acres in the State of Ohio, situated on the Miami River; the land is of the first quality, well timbered, a large bottom, on a small water course called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly opposite the town of Dayton; the most remote corner not more than a mile and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to suit the purchasers. For terms apply to Doct. James Welsh, of the town of Dayton, who is legally authorized to dispose of the said land—the title is indisputable.

### TO RENT.

The Store Room and front Cellar, opposite Mr. Bradford's.

### Thomas Love,

AFTER an absence of nearly twelve months from his old stand in Frankfort, near the Ferry and Ware-house now informs his friends and the public that he has resumed his old place of

### ENTERTAINMENT.

Where those that may please to call on him, may rely on meeting with every attention, both to themselves and their horses, that this country will afford. Private parties may have rooms undisturbed with the bustle of a Tavern; and gentlemen disposed to have private boarding, can be accommodated to their wishes.

Frankfort. Feb. 22, 1804.

### SCOOPS OF THE NEWEST FASHION.

2 JULIA LOGAN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Kentucky, that she has commenced business near Mr. Lowrey's, Hat Manufactory in Lexington, in the

### MILLINERY LINE;

and has for sale fashionable Silk, Satin, Straw and Chip Hats, Bonnets, Scoops, &c. and will always be assisted with the newest fashions. Any commands in her way will be carefully executed, and thankfully received.

Chip Scoops and Hats, Manufactured for whole sale, and Umbrellas made and repaired by David Logan.

Lexington May 7th 1805.

### BROWN, HART & Co.

7 With contract for A Quantity of POT-ASH, To be delivered monthly, for 12 months. 1st April, 1805.

### For Sale.

13 Five Acre OUTF-LOT, in the town of Lexington, No. 67, well set with blue-grass.

F. L. Turner.

### 34 FOR SALE

### 556 Acres of Land,

ON the Cumberland River near Eddyville, in the name of Francis Brooke.

1000 Acres one moiety of 2000 Acres on Highland Creek.

833 1-3 Acres, one moiety of 1666 2-3 Acres in the name of George Lewis, including Weedon's Lick.

910 Acres Ohio state, main Paint Creek, within 11 miles of Chillicothe.

These Lands will be sold low, & on long credit for the greater part of the purchase money.

Apply to CUTH. BANKS.

LEXINGTON Oa. 8th, 1804.

### Vendue Store.

IN order to facilitate the disposal of the Produce, Manufactures, &c. of this country, the subscriber will open a Store in Lexington, for receiving Produce and Merchandise, &c. for sale by Vendue.

The Produce of this country will, doubtless, at no very distant period, command a price in money. At first some difficulty will arise, but I am fully persuaded that in time, by perseverance the whole of the produce raised in the vicinity of this town, and on the Kentucky river, may be sold, either for cash in hand, or for approved endorsed notes.

A small commission will be charged, and in emergencies, money will be advanced on Goods or Produce.

If the plan meets with encouragement, there will be at least one sale every week.

He will also buy and sell shares in the Kentucky Insurance Company, and other Securities, on commission.

Insurances will be effected at the Insurance Office, or by Private Underwriters, by

W. MACBEAN.

Lexington. 3d January, 1805.

### 9 A Valuable Tract of Land;

CONTAINING one hundred and thirty-six acres, lying in Fayette County, five miles East of Lexington, and two miles above Bryan's Station, on the creek; being a part of Philips's military survey: there is about thirty acres cleared, with some log cabins, and a never failing spring—An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to my Father, who lives adjoining the premises, or to the subscriber in Frankfort.

Jephthah Dudley.

MARCH 18, 1805.

### WANTED IMMEDIATELY

To hire for a number of years, four or five NEGRO BOYS, from twelve to fifteen years of age, to be employed in a Tobacco Manufactory. For terms apply to the Printer hereof, or to

Peter F. Roberts, On main street, opposite the Bank, Lexington, March 2d, 1805.

### CASH WILL BE GIVEN

AS usual, for CHEESE, TALLOW, and WHISKEY, at BIDDLE's old stand—Opposite Lewis Sanders' store, and adjoining the Nail Factory Lexington. 12m

### 2 NEGROES FOR SALE,

FIVE likely Negroes, one Woman, two Girls, and a Boy, which I will sell on the following terms viz.—One half of the price in Cash, the other half in likely Horses, or cash in twelve months; for further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Shelbyville.

James Terrell.

April 25th, 1805.

### HARRISON County, 5c.

TAKEN up by Francis Gray, living on Gray's run; one BLACK HORSE COLT, with a blaze face and off foot white, one year old past; appraised to 20 dollars.

LIKEWISE,

One STRAWBERRY ROAN MARE COLT, supposed to be two years old; appraised to 30 dollars.

Saml. M'Millin, J. P.

December 17th, 1804.

### F. D. J. Calais,

TOBACCO Manufacturer, in the house adjoining the Jail, wants to purchase immediately, some TOBACCO,

of the first quality.

Lexington, 2nd April, 1805.

### FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, about 6 miles from Mann's Lick on the road to Lexington, about two weeks since, a dark bay, full blooded MARE, very likely, about 7 years old, about 15 hands high, with a long switch tail, heavy with foal, blood all round, no brand or natural mark, that is recollected. Any person delivering the above described mare to the subscriber in Lexington, and prosecuting the thief to conviction, shall receive the above reward, or for the mare only, ten dollars.

GEORGE ADAMS.

Lexington, Nov. 26th, 1804.

### Americanus,

### A LARGE JACK,

WILL stand at my farm, one and a half miles from Lexington, at eight dollars the season, cash, or four dollars the leap; which may be paid in hemp at four dollars, or pork at fifteen shillings per cwt. delivered in Lexington on or before the 1st day of January 1806—Americanus will stand every other week at Col. Robert Sanders's, on Cain Run, eight miles from Lexington.—The usefulness of mules, the cheapness of filling, and the ready sale and high price which they command in the Southern States, will perhaps induce many of our horse breeders, to make trial of a few of their large coarse mares, as the size of mules principally fixes their value—a few years' experience will point out which of the two animals, mules or horses are the most profitable to be raised—all cases notes will be required.

Robert Barr.

### NOTICE.

DRS. S. BROWN & E. WARFIELD, continue to practice

### MEDICINE

In partnership, in Lexington and its vicinity; Dr. S. BROWN will continue his residence in the brick house adjoining Mr. William Leavy's Store—Dr. E. WARFIELD has removed to the large brick house formerly the property of Dr. F. Ridgely, and lately occupied by Mr. John W. Hunt.

April 4th, 1805.

### BLUE, RED AND GREEN DYING.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to inform the public, that he continues to carry on the Wheel-Wright Business, and

### Blue Dying.

On high street at the sign of the spinning wheel; and will dye cotton, linen and wool with a warm dye, which he will warrant to stand equal to any blue in America—the deep, fast blue for 4/6 per lb. My token is L. C. stamped on tin. Any person wishing to prove either of the colours will please to wash them, which will convince them it is a warm dye and will stand.

John Caldwell.

Lexington. 10th May, 1804.

### State of North Carolina, Morgan District.

Court of Equity, March term 1805.

Waightstill Avery,

vs

James Lapsley.

In Equity.

THE complainant Waightstill Avery, having filed his Bill of review in this Court, on the 10th day of March 1805. and it being made appear to the satisfaction of this Court, that the Defendant James Lapsley, resides out of the limits of this State, viz. in the State of Kentucky.—It is ordered by court that unless the said Defendant appear and plead, answer, or demur within the three first days of next Term, which will commence on the first day of September next, that the said Bill and the matters therein contained be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order, be inserted in the KENTUCKY GAZETTE AND GENERAL ADVERTISER, published in Lexington, by DANIEL BRADFORD Esq. for six weeks successively.

A Copy.

Robert Henry. C. M. in E. March 14th, 1805.

### RECORD BOOKS.

LEDGERS, DAY BOOKS, &c. May be had on application at this office.



(By Authority.)

AN ACT

*Making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and five.*

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and officers; for the compensation of the several loan officers and their clerks, and for books and stationery for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of the mint establishment; for the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers; for defraying the expenses of surveying the public lands in the territories of Indiana and Mississippi; for the unexpended balances of former appropriations, defraying the expenses of the second census, and the purchase and erection of wharves and stores under the quarantine law; and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated; that is to say,

For compensations granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of four months and a half continuance, one hundred and ninety eight thousand, nine hundred and sixty five dollars.

For the expense of firewood, stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, including the sum of three thousand dollars appropriated by the act of the sixth of December, one thousand eight hundred and four, twenty eight thousand dollars:

For defraying the expenses incidental to the dismantling the late library room of Congress, and fitting it up for the accommodation of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session, seven hundred dollars:

For expenses of removal of the library, all other contingent expenses of the same, and librarian's allowance for the year one thousand eight hundred and five, nine hundred dollars:

For the expense of labelling, lettering, and numbering five thousand seven hundred volumes of laws and journals of the old Congress, directed by the act of the present Session for the disposal of certain copies of the laws of the United States to be deposited in the library, five hundred and seventy dollars.

For compensation to the President and Vice-President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, clerks and persons employed in that department, eleven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses in the said department, four thousand two hundred dollars.

For printing and distributing copies of the laws of the second session of the eighth Congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For printing the laws, and other contingent expenses of the government of the Indiana territory, in consequence of the union with it of that of the territory of Louisiana, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For special messengers charged with dispatches, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, including those engaged on the business belonging to the late office of the commissioner of the revenue, thirteen thousand, four hundred and forty-nine dollars and eighty one cents.

For expenses of translating foreign languages, allowance to the person employed in receiving and transmitting passports and sea-letters, stationery, and printing, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the comptroller of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand, nine hundred and seventy seven dollars and eight cents.

For expense of stationery, printing and incidental and contingent expenses in the comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the auditor of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and ninety three cents.

For expense of stationery, printing, and incidental and contingent expenses in the office of the auditor of the treasury, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars, and forty-five cents.

For the expense of stationery, printing, and incidental and contingent expenses in the treasurer's office, three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the register of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, sixteen thousand and fifty two dollars.

For expense of stationery and printing in the register's office, (including books for the public stock and for the arrangement of the marine papers,) two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation of the clerks employed for the purpose of making drafts of the several surveys, of land in the territory of the United States, north west of the river Ohio, and in keeping the books of the treasury in relation to the sales of lands at the several land offices, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For fuel and other contingent expenses of the treasury department, four thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses incidental to the stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and five, one thousand eight hundred and five, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For purchasing books, maps, and charts, for the use of the treasury department, four hundred dollars.

For compensation to a superintendent employed to secure the buildings and records of the treasury, during the year one thousand eight hundred and five, including the expense of two watchmen, and for the repair of two fire engines, buckets, lanterns; and other incidental expenses, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For the erection of a fire proof brick building for the preservation of the records of the treasury; the cellars in which they have hitherto been kept, being found from their dampness improper for that use, nine thousand dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of war, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses of the office of the secretary of war, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the war department, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand nine hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the war department, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to clerks employed in the paymaster's office, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fuel in the said office, ninety dollars.

For compensation to the purveyor of public supplies, clerks and persons employed in his office, including a sum of twelve hundred dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for expense of stationery, store rent and fuel for the said office, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, nine thousand one hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses in the office of the secretary of the navy, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand one hundred dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, ten thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the navy, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the postmaster-general, assistant postmaster-general, clerks and persons employed in the post master general's office, including a sum of four thousand, five

hundred and ninety five dollars, for compensation to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, thirteen thousand nine hundred and fifty five dollars.

For expense of fuel, candles, house rent for the messenger, stationery, chests, &c. exclusive of expenses of prosecution, portman-teaus, mail locks and other expenses incidental to the department, these being paid for by the postmaster general out of the funds of the office, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the several loan-officers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks of the several commissioners of loans, and allowance to certain loan officers, in lieu of clerk hire, and to defray the authorized expenses of the several loan offices, thirteen thousand dollars:

For defraying the expense of clerk hire in the office of the commissioner of loans of the state of Pennsylvania, in consequence of the removal of the office of the treasury department, in the year one thousand eight hundred, to the permanent seat of government, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor general, and the clerks employed by him, and for expense of stationery and other contingencies of the surveyor general's office, three thousand two hundred dollars:

For compensation to the surveyor of the lands south of the state of Tennessee, clerks employed in his office, stationery, and other contingencies, three thousand two hundred dollars:

For compensation to the officers of the mint:—

The director, two thousand dollars: The treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars:

The assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The chief coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The melter and refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars:

One clerk, at seven hundred dollars: And two, at five hundred dollars each:

For the wages of persons employed at the different branches of melting, coining, carpenter's, millwright's and smith's work, including the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum, allowed to an assistant coiner and die-forger, who also oversees the execution of the iron work, six thousand five hundred dollars:

For the repairs of furnaces, cost of rollers and screws, timber, bariron, lead, steel, pot-ash, and for all other contingencies of the mint, two thousand nine hundred dollars:

For compensation to the governor, judges, secretary, and legislative council of the territory of Orleans, nineteen thousand two hundred and forty dollars:

For incidental and contingent expenses of the legislative council, and of the secretary of the said territory, two thousand dollars:

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Mississippi territory, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars:

For expenses of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Indiana territory, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars:

For the expenses of stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars:

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in a due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, two thousand dollars:

For additional compensation to the clerks of the several departments of state, treasury, war and navy, and of the general post-office, not exceeding, for each department respectively, fifteen per centum, in addition to the sums allowed by the act, intitled "An act to regulate, and fix the compensation of clerks," eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty five dollars:

For compensation granted by law to the chief justice, associate judges, and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice, and two associate judges of the district of Columbia, and to the attorney general, fifty-five thousand nine hundred dollars:

For the like compensation granted to the several district attorneys of the U. States, three thousand four hundred dollars:

For compensation to the marshals of the districts of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Kentucky, Ohio, east and west Tennessee, and Orleans, one thousand six hundred dollars:

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, including the district of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines,

forfeitures, and penalties, and likewise for defraying the expenses of prosecution for offences against the United States, and for the keeping of prisoners, forty thousand dollars:

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, nine hundred dollars:

For the payment of an annuity granted to the children of the late colonel John Hardings, and major Alexander Trueman, by an act of Congress passed the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred, six hundred dollars:

For the payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, from the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and five, to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and six, ninety eight thousand dollars:

For the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, and stakeage of channels, bars and shoals, and certain contingent expenses, one hundred and fifteen thousand two hundred and nine dollars and thirty-six cents:

For fixing buoys in Long-Island sound in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that object, three thousand dollars:

For erecting beacons in the harbor of New-York, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that object, six thousand dollars:

For erecting beacons and placing buoys near the entrance of Savannah river, being an expense incurred under the act of the sixteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight (the balance of a former appropriation for the same object, having been carried to the credit of the surplus fund,) two thousand four hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighty-nine cents:

For reviving so much of unexpended balances of appropriations granted by an act passed the sixth of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, and which have been carried to the surplus fund, to wit:

For erecting public piers in the river Delaware, five thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars and seventy-nine cents:

For erecting certain light-houses, and fixing buoys in Long-Island sound, nine thousand six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty-eight cents:

And for building a light house on Cumberland South Point, four thousand dollars:

For completing the light-house at the mouth of the Mississippi, and the light-house at or near the pitch of Cape Lookout, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated to those objects, by the act of the twenty sixth of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, twenty thousand dollars:

Towards completing the surveys of public land in the state of Ohio, and in the Indiana and Mississippi territories, forty thousand dollars:

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, four thousand dollars:

For defraying certain expenses heretofore incurred in the war and navy departments, and which in due course of settlement in those departments have been adjusted, and cannot be discharged out of any existing appropriation, twenty thousand dollars:

For the expense of taking the second census of the inhabitants of the United States, being the balance of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund, fourteen thousand one hundred and sixty two dollars, and seventy-seven cents:

For the expense of wharves and stores, for quarantine of ships and vessels, being the balance of a former appropriation carried to the credit of the surplus fund, seventeen thousand one hundred and forty-three dollars, and one cent:

For the expense of returning the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States; for the term commencing the fourth day of March one thousand eight hundred and five, one thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars:

For defraying the contingent expense of government (the unexpended balance of a former appropriation for the same object, being carried to the credit of the surplus fund) twenty thousand dollars:

For expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, fifty seven thousand and fifty dollars:

For the expenses of the intercourse between the United States and the Barbary powers, including the compensation of the consuls at Algiers, Morocco, Tunis and Tripoli, sixty-three thousand five hundred dollars:

For the contingent expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, two hundred thousand dollars:

For the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, five thousand dollars:

For the salaries of the agents at Paris and Madrid, for prosecuting claims in relation to captures, four thousand dollars:

For payment of demands for French vessels and property captured, pursuant to the Convention between the United States and the French Republic, the balance of a former appropriation for the same object, by the act of the third of

April, one thousand eight hundred and two, having been carried to the surplus fund, twenty-one thousand dollars:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act "making provision for the debt of the United States," and out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATH. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
JOS. ANDERSON,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
March 1, 1805—APPROVED.  
TH: JEFFERSON.

THE POOR FARMER;

No. 7.

To FELIX GRUNDT, Esquire.

Lincoln County, April, 1805.

SIR,

WHATEVER your cunning and duplicity may have achieved in the legislature, your late address shews that you have played too deep a game at deception to escape from the dilemma, with honor. Naked and defenceless before the public, your fate holds out an example of instruction to illicit ambition. It at least exhibits Mr. Grundt as destitute of that Spartan adroitness, which by screening his prodigality from the eye of the world, could have left him the consolation of having committed a crime without being detected.

There is every circumstance, Sir, to induce us to believe, that if you could have had a hand in giving existence to the bank, you would have been as warm a friend, as you now appear to be a foe to the institution. I believe that in heart, you are a friend to it. Satan acknowledged with remorse, the glory from whence he had fallen, when contemplating the divine excellence and beauty in the image of the sun. But as you could not share in the honor of its fabrication, you turned traitor to your own feelings and sentiments, and become an enemy to it. What a fool does a restless ambition make of a man!

I care not how this creed fits upon the feelings of Mr. Grundt: because I make my deductions from the uniform character of the man. Governed in all his motives by personal views and a wayward ambition, it is not uncharitable to conclude, that *real principle*, has very seldom constituted the ground of his conduct and that to be conspicuous, even in folly is perfectly congenial with the turn of his temper. A sage philosophy, in developing human motive, cannot pass a different judgement, upon the actions of men, under similar circumstances.

To this unsteady disposition, and easy indifference to whatever is right or wrong, are we to attribute the mistakes and deviations, the illiberal misrepresentations and false deductions with which Mr. Grundt has chosen to alarm the people, with respect to the bank. What a shame that so young a man should so soon discover in his principles so little to approve and so much to blame. In the guileless season of youth he betrays all the affronts of the hourly adept in wickedness!

Let me not be censured for this plain dealing. It is the language of recriminative justice; of cool reason and deliberate sentiment, feelingly alive to a system of premeditated injury, which was equally aimed at the civil rights of a useful body of men and the general prosperity of the country. Had the opinions of Mr. Grundt, been adopted even upon any plausible ground of reasoning, I should have referred to him the right of sentiment, without a comment. Had they been the result of sudden and immature apprehensions, they would have found an apology in the feelings of my heart. But as the motives of his conduct in this affair can be traced from their earliest date to the present time, marked with corruption and stamped with a most vindictive malice, he merits with censure because he has deserved it.— Called by the voice of the people to serve in the character of a legislator, he turns his back upon his oath and his duty; and the world recognizes in him the victim of a lawless ambition and the supple leader of a faction. We next see him attempting in public print, to argue the people out of their common senses, by assuming positions that are not tenable and by assertions that are not true.

For what are we jealous of our liberties, if men of this description are permitted to awaken the people



only to delude them, and to inspire confidence only to deceive? Is the council hall of the people, which the genius of the country hath consecrated to free deliberation, to remain the ignominious retreat of the most illiberal motives and passions, forever. Is republicanism a mere farce in practice, and are the sovereign people of an enlightened community, still to imitate the example of slaves in permitting themselves to be governed, by a few rotten hearted demagogues.

I put these questions to Mr. Grundy, to admonish him that equity is on the wing; and that the day may come when he shall look back with pain upon the sighted overtures of instruction which they convey. He should reflect, that the poor pittance of years which nature hath assigned to the life of man, is not always sufficient to regain a reputation once lost by folly. The most splendid characters that ever existed on this globe, have fallen by yielding to the allurements of a wretched cupidity; and passed off with contempt to the grave, after having acquired more celebrity in one moment, than Mr. Grundy can ever acquire in his life. The lord chancellor Macclesfield, in the reign of George the 1st, the pride and the ornament of the British judiciary and senate, suffered all the rigours and disgrace of fine and imprisonment for selling commissions to masters in chancery.—The duke of Marlborough, in the reign of Queen Anne, after sustaining a military reputation of the first order, in modern times, was dismissed from the service of that prince, for receiving a bribe from a Jew. In earlier times lord Bacon, whose genius furnished the original materials upon which Newton elevated the science of Astronomy & his fame, was severely punished for malfeasance in office and corruption, and sunk to the grave universally admired for the splendor of his talents, and universally despised for the depravity of his heart.—Who can excuse such folly, committed without inducement, and calculated to overturn in one moment, all that genius and virtue can achieve in the character of man? These celebrated examples show that when men of the first order, in society, are thus liable to error, it is no wonder that in more ordinary beings temptation to do wrong, should sometimes be an over match for conscience. They show, also, that a man of unbounded heart, incorrect education and restless ambition, be his native powers ever so splendid, be his talents ever so popular, and his capacity for doing good, ever so great, should never be trusted with power, lest he be tempted to abuse it. This remark applies with peculiar force to all republican governments. Founded on moral elements, these institutions are simple in their operation, and require more virtue, than ability, to perpetuate their existence.

Thus far I have thought proper to talk seriously to Mr. Grundy, to show him that his character is accessible to reproach upon a wider scale of deduction, than he is aware of. The attitude he has assumed in politics, presents a correct image of the man, in morals. By a very natural and easy application of his innate principles to the genius of our government, and the social condition of the people, we additionally discover, that whilst nature has done her part in fitting him for a useful career, art hath defaced the divine handiwork, and fitted him only to shine as the petty leader of an adulterated faction.

It is with pain, Sir, that I am compelled to unveil the motives that dictated your late arguments relative to the proceedings of the Insurance Company, in the tender they made to the supervisor of the district. As it is the nature of pity to associate with misfortune, and as I conceive it to be the greatest misfortune in life for a man to be obdurate, I bent on a career of folly that must finally lead him on to ruin, the further I proceed in your address, the less I see to command the respect of the understanding, and the more to excite the compassion of the heart, for the feeble efforts of a misguided malice, against the undaunted preeminence of reason.

You say, Sir, "the bank not only originated in fraud and imposition, but in its progress, (as was to be expected) is strongly marked with chicanery and artifice. Witness their late paradoxical tender, (in which, a more pitiful expedient to support an institution already shaken by enquiry at the last session, never was resorted to. Who (but whilst he despises the Macnauweir) can farbear to pity the weakness of its projectors, in supposing that the people of the whole

state, were either too ignorant or indolent to enquire into the motives and effects of the tender and appreciate their conduct accordingly."

With respect to the charge that the bank originated in fraud and imposition, I have not only shown that it emanated from an act to which Mr. Grundy gave his own assent by his vote, and that, that very act grew out of the constitution, but I have clearly proved, that the gentleman should be the last man in the world to talk of fraud and imposition, unless he meant to apply those epithets to his own conduct. As ample testimony, however, for the validity of this charge Mr. Grundy, introduces the subject of the tender. Permit me now, Sir, to examine this kind of proof.

1st Fact; By the laws of the United States, the time for redeeming such lands as had been sold for the direct tax was about to expire some time during the last winter, by which it was payable that thousands of innocent proprietors, would have been deprived of their property.

2d Fact. With the idea of obviating this great inconvenience, and to disappoint the infamous speculations of unprincipled men, the president and directors of the Insurance Company did about that time, make a tender to the supervisor of a sufficient sum of money, to redeem these lands in behalf of the proprietors.

3d Fact. The supervisor from the multiplicity of pressing business then transacting in his office, was equally unable to receive the tender, or to make out receipts therefor under the lapse of two months. The money was accordingly returned to the Insurance Office; but the tender was acknowledged.

Remarks on the law embraced by the first fact.

I never conceived the law of the United States relative to the sales of lands for the non payment of taxes, as either equitable or politic.—It is not equitable, because in its operation and tendency, it admits of enormous sacrifices of property, in which there is no kind of parallel between the real value of the thing sold, and the sum given for its purchase. It is impolitic, because it admits of speculation, which evidently tends to debauch the morals of the people, and to create public censure, as well as private misfortune. It is virtually a system of espionage, contrary to the genius of republics. It is opening, at once, a kind of land office, through which the rich speculate on the poor, and lay the germ of aristocracy in the bosom of society. The Americans are considered abroad as the greatest speculators on earth. It places too much in the hands of revenue collectors; who being possessed of the public money, are tempted by this law, to act dishonestly. It is impolitic, because it is incompatible with the intention of all laws; that is, to preserve order and beget habits of morality in the people, which naturally lead society to happiness. Under this law, however, the people raise a revenue from their property to support government, whilst that very government, so far as relates to the revenue act, is despoiling among them the means of corruption. This system of espionage is unmerciful; and either emanates from an oppressive power in government, or has been the result of immature deliberation. I am inclined to the latter opinion. Finally; it is moreover impolitic, because, in moral contemplation, this law, by passing property from the proprietor into the hands of the speculator, without an equivalent, is analogous in itself, to the sanguinary codes of criminal law, where there is no parallel between the crime and the punishment. They are both infamous. The one has been ameliorated; the other should be repealed, in toto. What are the sentiments of philosophers, on this subject?

"In republics, laws should always consult the convenience of the citizen. If they mistake in this point, it is a sign that the legislator does not understand his subject, or is ruled in his judgment by the principles of despotism."—Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws.

"Whenever the laws produce corruption in society, instead of removing vice, the liberty of the subject is in danger, and slavery is near at hand."—Sir Thomas Moore's Utopia.

"The laws should never contain within themselves a temptation to the people to violate the rules of morality."—Political Writings of Algernon Sydney.

I trust, Sir, to far in your candour, that you will consider the above observations, as I heard one of these venal pentry observe, "That if he had known what he then did, he would have purchased up all the lands in his district. Query; with whose money? Certainly from the accumulation of his own honest and laborious industry. Credit Judeus Appella.

pinions as founded equally in experience, and the spirit of political justice. If this point is yielded, for it cannot be withheld, any act that might even have a supposititious tendency to counteract the effects of a bad law, bears the stamp of all that equity and beneficence, which has been assigned to the president and directors of the Insurance Company, for their tender, in the original number of the Poor Farmer, printed last winter. I hope, Sir, after this plain reasoning, for the sake of modesty, and your own character, which I am fearful you have too wantonly sported with, that you will never again introduce the subject of the tender, as proof that the bank "originated in fraud and imposition." But permit me to extend this reasoning further.

Principles of Common Law, relative to the 2d and 3d Facts.

Let it be premised, that at the time the tender was made, the claim of the United States on the people, had been settled. It had been satisfied by the sale of their lands, and the money collected so far as to exonerate the people at least. Under the law of congress, extending the term of two years, for the redemption of lands, the supervisor was nothing more than the United States' organ, to enable the original proprietor to make the redemption. He was not the party to whom the debt was due. In legal contemplation, he was evidently a stranger in the contract which the people had come under with their government.

From this mode of reasoning, it will follow with the most palpable certitude, that the supervisor never had a legal claim against the proprietor. The supervisor, however, as agent of the United States, under this permissive law, was a suitable person, in legal construction, to whom a tender could be made; and was authorized both to receive it, and to grant a proper acquittal for its payment; not for the benefit of the United States, which had already been satisfied, but for the original purchaser.

To the supervisor, vested with lawful powers to receive it, a tender is made by the Insurance Company, in behalf of the proprietors. This Insurance Company can only appear in the affair, as the agent of the people, who were the real debtors, under the redemption law, of the purchaser. The tender is acknowledged; but under certain imperious circumstances, such as the press of business, the money is neither received, or could proper receipts be made out for it, under the lapse of two months. This reasoning, so far, will evidently show, that as the supervisor never had a legal claim against the proprietor of the unredeemed lands, so the tender made by the company, as the agent of the proprietor, could never create a claim against itself. But in consequence of the tender being acknowledged by the supervisor, a term of two months was evidently procured for the proprietor, who was still the only real debtor, to redeem his lands, without making the company liable for the amount of the tender. If the supervisor was to sue the company for the tender, he could not support his action; because never having a claim against them, he could not in the first place establish one by the mere act of tender; and secondly, the tender from a voluntary agent of a principal, could not so far release that principal, as to affix the claim on the agent. The principal is always the legal party in the contract, and against whom a legal remedy can alone be prosecuted.

Thus, no kind of obligation ever existed, either between the supervisor and the proprietors, or between the company and the supervisor. The Common Law in such case states, that such contracts or agreements, as do not induce an obligation, are considered as nuda pacta, as well by the common law, as by the civil law; and therefore, cannot be made the subject of a demand in law or equity; ex nudo pacto oritur non actio. 2 Black. 445. 16 Vin. Ab. Chap. 5.

This law will at least, relieve the company from the payment of the tender; but if the acknowledgment of the tender on the part of the supervisor is susceptible of any construction in law or equity, it will doubtless be more forcibly construed against him, and not the company, who by every kind of definition, is released from the payment of the tender.

Deductions.

From the preceding statement, it is very evident, that there never has existed any kind of claim, under the redemption law, against any of the parties, in this transaction, except in favor of the purchaser, against the proprietor, for having paid money for his lands, which he himself should have paid; and this is only an equitable claim. The effect, therefore, of the tender, was to make that claim perpetual until it was discharged by the repayment of the money. To the proprietor it produced a term of two months, to come forward and redeem his lands; which otherwise would have been seized by the purchaser under the authority of the laws, as soon as the two years for redemption had expired. But as the acknowledgment of the tender on the part of the supervisor raised an equitable barrier, in his defence against the operation of the law, that tender is certainly to be appreciated according to the beneficial influence it produces in opposition to a most impolitic law, and the infamous speculations that grew out of it.

If the above statement is a correct one, and I presume it cannot be denied, can

the simple act of the tender be any proof that the bank either originated in "fraud and imposition," or that "its progress has been marked with chicanery and artifice?" It must be acknowledged, at least, that if the tender did no good, it is certain that it did no harm. Yet this is the proof upon which Mr. Grundy builds his unprincipled assertions. It is of a piece with every statement he has made against the bank; and it proves beyond any kind of controversy, that he has made his attack without principle, without understanding the subject either as it relates to the nature of the institution, or the common construction of the law which has arisen out of this enquiry.

Before I leave this part of the subject, permit me to remark, Sir, that your insinuations against the supervisor, are equal illiberal and untrue. So far from conspiring with the president and directors of the Insurance Company, on the subject of the tender, it is a fact, that he yielded up his books to enable them to make out a list of the unredeemed lands for the information of the people. By this act, he sustained most willingly, a sacrifice of a considerable sum of money, which by authority of law, he would have received, for searching his books. Does this act of liberality, evince a heart susceptible of the dishonorable motives which you have attributed to it? Certainly not. But Mr. Grundy's suspicions arise from an adulterated fountain, and through the medium of a malignant temper, attributes to others the same detestable principles, with which he himself, is in the habit of associating.

In my next letter, I shall examine into your motives for introducing the subject of the tender, and other charges against the bank.

I am &c.

A POOR FARMER.

3

WILLIAM ROSS,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, late customers and the public, that he has brought from Philadelphia,

Fresh and Fashionable

SHOES OF ALL KINDS,

At his shop, next door to Mr. Keifer, and nearly opposite the market house; which he will sell cheap for Cash only. (Viz.)

Men's fine & coarse Shoes,  
Boys' fine & coarse ditto,  
Ladies' leather, with wooden heels  
and spring heels,  
— stuff, with spring heels,  
— Morocco, of all colours,  
with spring heels,  
— kid & Morocco, spangled, of all colours,  
— kid, Morocco & leather Slippers,  
Children's Morocco & leather Jerseys, &c. &c.  
With a quantity of  
Morocco & kid skins of all colours,  
Wax calf skins,  
Seal skins,  
Wax calf skin boot legs,  
Three quarter ditto,  
Swarrow ditto,  
Cordovan ditto,  
And English ben soals,  
Which he intends to sell at reduced prices.  
If the work rises, he will sell it again gratis.

LAST NOTICE.

No attention having been paid by those indebted to the estate of

PATRICK McCULLOUGH Dec. to my former notice; I hereby give notice, that unless payment is immediately made, the accounts &c. of every debtor will be put into the hands of an attorney, and suits ordered.

John Bradford, Ex.

May 13 1805. 2w

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on the 4th day of June next, we shall attend the commissioners appointed by the County court of Fayette, under an act of assembly, entitled "an act, to reduce into one, the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of and for procuring lands," at the house of Capt. John C. Richardson, on the waters of N. Elkhorn, and county of Fayette, and proceed from thence to the improvement, and cabin of Abijah McClain, for which a certificate was granted to him by the commissioners, on the 20th day of April 1780, for a pre-emption of 1000 acres; the patent for which was granted to John Craig, and Robert Johnson, on the 18th day of November 1784; at which said improvement we shall proceed to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, in order to perpetuate; their testimony respecting the said improvement, and cabin, and in order to establish the same; and we shall also then and there proceed to do and perform all such other acts, in order to perpetuate the said improvement, as may be judged proper, and as the law may justify.

Commissioners.

Saml. Devore.  
John Breckinridge.

May 14th, 1805. pt

By virtue of an Act of Assembly passed December 18, 1804,

WILL BE SOLD

ON the premises on the 2d Saturday in the next, 150 Acres of LAND,

In Woodford county, about one mile and a half east of Versailles, the property of Robert Elliott, decd. for the benefit of his heirs, at 18 months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and any other terms will be made known on the day of sale, by the commissioners,

James Martin.  
Samuel M'Chure.  
Alexander M'Clure.  
William Elliott, jun.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MAY 14, 1805.

MARRIED.—On the 25th, ult. Mr. ELIHU STOUT, Printer at Vincennes, to Miss. LUCY SULLIVAN of Jefferson county.

Departed this life on Friday morning last of the Consumption, JAMES MARSHAL Esq. son of Col. JAMES MARSHAL of Brook County, Virginia.

DIED.—John Pickering, formerly district judge of New-Hampshire.

IT has been stated in several of the Eastern Papers, that Aaron Burr esq. is appointed governor of lower Louisiana. We have seen a letter from a gentleman at Bedford, to his correspondent at this place, giving the same information, and that he had travelled from Philadelphia to that place, with Col. Burr, who was then on his way to take charge of the government of that territory. We have never believed the report, and the following paragraph from the Philadelphia Gazette of the 24th, ult. confirms our opinion:

"Col. Burr left town yesterday morning on a tour through the Western Countries."

We have for some time understood, that a Company had been formed in the Eastern States, for the purpose of opening a Canal round the Falls of Ohio, and erecting Water works at that place.—Col. Burr, it has been said was concerned in that company; and we presume, his visit to this Country, is principally confined to that object.

From Louisville we hear, that the agents of the Company have made considerable purchases of Lands in the neighbourhood of that place, and are contracting for opening the Canal, which is to be on the North West side of the river. It is also said that considerable rivalry will exist, as the Kentucky Company, having the same object in view, are resolved to persevere in opening a Canal on the Kentucky side of the river.

On Monday the 13th instant, a boat belonging to Mr. John Instone, struck against a fish trap at the mouth of Jefferson, and sunk. Cargo, hemp and tobacco—damaged.

On the same day a boat belonging to Maj. John Wilkinson, sunk at Frankfort. Cargo, corn—damaged. This boat had been insured by the Kentucky Insurance Company.

New-Orleans wholesale Prices-Current, French weight and measure, except Liquors—April 13, 1805.

|                        | D. C. | D. C. |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Bacon, lb.             | 8     | 14    |
| Butter, "              | 25    | 37    |
| Beef, country bbl.     | 8     | 10    |
| — Atlantic, prime      | 10    | 12    |
| Candles, mould. lb.    | 29    | 38    |
| — dipped,              | 20    | 25    |
| Cotton, "              | 20    | 21    |
| Cotton bagging, thick, | 39    | 50    |
| Chairs, Windsor, doz.  | 25    | 40    |
| — armed, ps.           | 3     | 50    |
| Cheese, lb.            | 20    | 25    |
| Corn, bbl.             | 75    | 1 25  |
| Corn meal, do.         | 2     |       |
| Cordage, cwt.          | 12    | 14    |
| — Kentucky,            | 8     | 12 50 |
| Flour, Atlant. bbl.    | 8     | 8 50  |
| Monongahela,           | 8     | 8 25  |
| — Kentucky,            | 8     | 8 25  |
| Gun Powder lb.         | 50    |       |
| Hemp, cwt.             | 6     | 7     |
| Hams, lb.              | 15    | 18    |
| Hogs' lard,            | 12    | 16    |
| Irish potatoes,        | 4     | 5     |
| Iron bar, cwt.         | 7     | 8     |
| Castings               | 8     | 10    |
| Lumber, 1000 feet.     |       |       |
| Walnut,                | 60    | 70    |
| Cherry,                | 60    | 80    |
| Lined oil boiled, gal. | 1 50  | 2     |
| Peach brandy,          | 1     | 75    |
| Pork, bbl.             | 10    | 12    |
| Salt-Petre, lb.        | 18    | 20    |
| Soap, brown,           | 13    | 14    |
| — White,               | 16    | 20    |
| Staves, hhd. & p. M.   | 80    | 36    |
| Tallow, lb.            | 16    | 19    |
| Tobacco, cwt.          | 5     | 6 50  |
| Twine, lb              | 50    | 75    |
| Wax, bees,             |       | 20    |
| Whiskey, gal.          | 50    | 75    |

TAKE NOTICE.

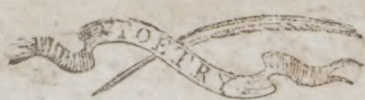
I SHALL attend at the mouth of Licking on the lower side, in Campbell county, with the Commissioners appointed by said county court; on Saturday the first day of June, to take depositions and do such other things as may be necessary to establish the special calls of an entry of 6666 2-3 Acres of Land, made in the name of the Rev. John Todd, and Robert Todd, which calls to begin at the mouth of Elklick, & run up it four miles, and by an amendment to run down Licking and down the Ohio, and a course parallel with the line out from Licking, and continue if the day should be wet, to meet the next fair day, Sunday excluded, and to continue from day to day till the business is completed.

Joel Craig.

May 3, 1805.

For more News & Advertisements, see Sept.





"To fear aloft on Fancy's wing."

### FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

The chaste discretion of delicate love, says the translator, is admirably portrayed in this little poem.

### CANZONET.

Why should I indiscreetly tell,  
The name my heart has kept so well,  
Why to the fensels crowd proclaim,  
For whom ascends my bosom flame?

Alas! there are but very few  
Who feel as I forever do,  
And bear, with shrinking sense of pain,  
Holy words from lips profane.

For she is holy in my sight,  
As are the seraph forms of light;  
And that blest name denotes what'er  
Of good there be—or chaste—or fair.

Of her in time of heaviest woe,  
I think, and tears forget to flow;  
Of her, in Passion's fervid dreams,  
And rapture's self the sweeter seems.

And shall the name whose magic power  
Throws light on every passing hour,  
Shall it, a word of usage grown,  
By every heartless fool be known?

No—let it, shrin'd within my breast,  
A little faint for ever rest,  
With pious ardors worshipp'd there,  
And never mention'd, but in prayer.

### "Trifles light as Air."

### ANECDOTE.

IN the reign of Charles II. a sailor having received his pay, resorted to a house of ill fame in Wapping, where he laid all night, and had his whole substance taken from him. In the morning he vowed revenge against the first he should meet with, possessed of cash; and accordingly overtaking a gentleman in Stepney Fields, to whom he related his mishap, he insisted on having the loss made good. The gentleman for some time expostulated with him on the atrocity of such behaviour, but to no purpose; the tar was resolute, and the gentleman, dreading worse consequences, delivered his purse; but soon after had the sailor taken up, and examined, and committed to Newgate; from whence Jack sent a shipmate with the following strange epistle to the King.

KING CHARLES,  
One of thy subjects, the other night,  
Robbed me of forty pounds, for which I  
Robbed another of the same sum, who  
Has inhumanly sent me to Newgate, and  
Swears I shall be hanged; therefore, for  
thy own sake, save my life, or by G—  
thou wilt lose one of the best sailors in  
thy navy. Thine,  
JACK SKIFFTON.

His Majesty, on the receipt of the letter, immediately wrote as follows;

JACK SKIFFTON,  
For this time I will save thee from  
the gallows; but if hereafter, thou art  
guilty of the like, by G—I'll have thee  
hanged, though the best seaman in my  
navy. Thine,  
CHARLES REX.

JOHN DOWNING,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his  
friends and the public in general,  
that he continues to keep a house of  
ENTERTAINMENT,  
in that commodious frame house, on  
Main Street, opposite the Court  
house, at the sign of  
THE BUFFALO;

where he is prepared to accommo-  
date Travellers, and others who may  
please to call on him, in the best man-  
ner. He is well provided with a  
variety of the best liquors; his Bed-  
ding and other accommodations will  
be furnished equal to any in the  
Western Country. His Stable is  
well supplied with Hay, Oats, and  
Corn, and his Officer particularly at-  
tentive, and careful. Those who  
are so obliging as to call on him, may  
rest assured that they shall receive  
the greatest attention, and every ex-  
ertion will be made to make their  
situation agreeable. Private par-  
ties may be accommodated with a  
room undisturbed by the bustle of a  
tavern.

Lexington, April 27.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his  
profession of counsel and attorney at law,  
in those courts in which he has heretofore  
practised, and in the court of appeals, and  
court of the United States, for the Kentucky  
district.

He offers for sale the HOUSE & LOT  
which he now occupies.

Lexington, Nov. 24. 1805

Writing Paper,  
For Sale by the Room.

### 4 Eagle Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully in-  
forms the public, that he has lately opened a  
HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,  
in that large, commodious building, on Main  
Street, lately occupied by the Bank, and near-  
ly opposite the Court house, in the town of Lex-  
ington, where he is prepared to accommodate  
travellers, and others who may be so obliging  
as to call on him, in the best manner. He is  
constantly supplied with the most genuine li-  
quors of different kinds; his bedding is exten-  
sive, and attended to with care. And from the  
size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it  
as commodious as any in the state; and as he  
will always keep on hand a large quantity of  
hay, oats, and corn, together with a good offer,  
he flatters himself, that he will be enabled to  
accommodate his visitors in every manner  
that may suit their convenience.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE,  
Lexington, April 20, 1805.

### A CHEAP BARGAIN, THE HOUSE & LOT

Where I now live, with a commodious log  
dwelling house, 24 and 16 feet, two stories,  
with a good kitchen, meat house, stable and a  
cabinet shop of 24 and 16, one story; also fix-  
ty thousand good bricks, and door and window  
frames for the same, and one half less  
adjoining the public square—and one other  
lot, one lot from the square—one or both the  
best stands for public business, of any in the  
place, if they were improved—the situation  
fine, and fronting the court house door. Also

### THREE OUT LOTS,

containing four acres each; one in grass.  
For the above valuable property, I will take  
a part in Negroes and Horses, but will want  
them paid down, and a credit will be given  
for the remainder that will induce any person  
to purchase. For further information, apply  
to the subscriber in the town of Flemingsburgh,  
where the property is to be seen.

Wm. Robinson.  
April 15, 1805.

### NOTICE.

BEFORE General Simon Kenton  
of the state of Ohio for the Louisiana country,  
vested a power in the subscriber, to dispose  
of the whole of his property in Kentucky, for  
the payment of his debts, and discharge of his  
creditors. This is therefore to request all  
those who have any demands against the said  
Kenton, to come forward as quick as possible,  
with their demands, that measures may be ta-  
ken for their adjustment and discharge, in pro-  
portion to their several demands, and the funds  
out of which satisfaction can be made.

John Kenton.  
Mason county, K. 9th April, 1805.

### Layette County St.

THE Legislature of Kentucky ha-  
ving by an act passed at the last session,  
continued the power of the Commission-  
ers to receive depositions to perpetuate  
testimony, respecting the destruction of  
the Clerk's Office of said County by fire  
---Notice is hereby given, that the said  
Commissioners will meet at the Court  
House in Lexington, on the first Mon-  
day in every month hereafter, until the  
period of their appointed session expires,  
at the hour of 11 o'clock, for the said  
purpose.

Test,  
D. Todd, D. Ck.  
March 11th, 1805.

### 2 MADNESS.

AN effectual remedy on the hu-  
man body, for that dreadful malady  
the bite of mad animals—it being  
the remedy that Dr. Stoy of Leb-  
anon, of Pennsylvania, has effected  
so many cures with—A number of  
persons have been cured by Dr. Stoy  
and myself, that had violent sym-  
ptoms of the hydrophobia, from one  
'til two days raging. The cure can  
be effected as long as the constituent  
part of the blood is not separated;  
which will happen sooner or later,  
according to the state of body, or the  
effect of the bite. I would advise  
every person to make application as  
soon as the person has received the  
infection. No trust can be expect-  
ed for the above.

Michael Schaag.  
Lexington, March 18th, 1805.

N. B. The various Printers in  
the Western States are requested to  
give the above a place a few times  
their respective papers.

Dr. Schaag wishes to instruct a  
Pupil or two, to practice Medicine and  
Surgery.

All persons indebted to M.  
SCHAAG for medical services, are  
requested to settle and discharge  
their respective balances, as no longer  
indulgence can be given. It is  
to be hoped that no compulsive mea-  
sures will be necessary.

### BARRY & BOSWELL.

Dr. Joseph Boswell has removed  
to Paris, in which place and its  
vicinity, he will practice

### MEDICINE & SURGERY.

In partnership with Dr. Barry.—  
Their shop will be kept in the brick  
house opposite the court house, for-  
merly occupied by Dr. Wain.

February 4th, 1805.

### THE SUBSCRIBER HAS just received, a complete assort- ment of

GROCERIES,  
together with fix on of well assorted

BAR IRON,  
which he will sell, whole sale, for ap-  
proved negotiable notes, at 50, 90, and  
120 days.

Will. Norton.  
Lexington, March 25, 1805.

### STONE HOUSE NEAR THE MARKET.

GEORGE ANDERSON,

INFORMS his friends and the pub-  
lic, that he has just returned from  
Philadelphia, where he selected,  
An Elegant and very extensive As-  
ortment of

### 10 Merchandise,

(which he is now opening) consisting of  
Groceries, Dry Goods, China and  
Earthen Ware, Cabinet-makers  
and Carpenters' Tools

Of all descriptions, and a larger and more  
general assortment of HARD WARE,  
than has ever been brought to this place.

A great proportion of his goods hav-  
ing been purchased for Cash at Vendue,  
he is enabled and determined to dispose  
of them on as low terms (for Cash) as  
any other store in this town or in the  
state.

—VIZ—  
Elegant Oilrich  
Feathers for Ladies  
head dresses,  
Superb Silver Orna-  
ments Ribbons, with  
an assortment of other  
trimmings  
Alfo,  
Lutestrings, Sen-  
shaws, Perfumers, Pec-  
lings and Sattins.  
Elegant 6 4 Cam-  
bric and Jaconet Mus-  
lins, plain and figured.  
Printed Calicoes,  
Chintzes, Moreens,  
Durants, Bomba-  
zettes, &c.  
Silk and other  
Shawls.  
Ladies' extra long  
silk Gloves & Fans of  
every size.  
6 4 & 7 5 Superfine  
and other Cloths—  
Cassimers,  
Double mill'd Drab,  
Coatings, twilled,  
napped and plain.  
Irish Linens and  
Muslin Shirting.  
Patent Royal Cord.  
Velvets, Thickets,  
Corduroys & Con-  
stitution Cords.  
Silk Velvets for  
Collars.  
Toilets & Mar-  
feilles quilting.  
Striped Duffields and  
Rose Blankets, Flan-  
nels, Balize & Checks.  
A good assortment  
of Damask & Diaper  
Table Linen.  
Cotton and Wool  
Cards.  
Knives & Forks,  
Tea Kettles, Desk

Mounting, assorted  
Saddlery, some ele-  
gant plated Bridle Bits  
and Bridoons.  
Britannia and Teu-  
tania Tea Pots, Ta-  
ble & Tea Spoons.  
Stock Plains, Clif-  
fels, Goggles, Augers,  
(Drawing Knives, Vi-  
ces.  
Mill, Pit, Cross Cut,  
Venering and hand  
Saws.  
Turkey Oil Stones  
—Iron Sieves.  
Elegant plated and  
other Candlesticks  
tea Boards, Caf-  
ters Looking Glasses,  
Mathematical plot-  
ting Instruments in ca-  
ses.  
Pocket Pistols.  
Elegant Shaving  
Boxes.  
Silk, Cotton & Mo-  
rocco Suspenders.  
A collection of  
school & other Books,  
Latin, Greek and  
English.  
Pinkerton's Geo-  
graphy, with a com-  
plete Atlas.  
Sugar Tea, Coffee,  
Chocolate, Pepper,  
Allspice, Cloves  
—Ginger, Copers,  
Madder, Indigo, Tur-  
key Red Cotton, Bran-  
dy, Rum, Red Port  
Madeira and Sherry  
Wines.

Alfo,  
Barks, Glauber  
Salts, and other Me-  
dicines.

### HEMP & TOBACCO.

Delivered at any of the ware houses on the  
Kentucky river, will be received in payment  
for the above goods.

### 22 FULLING MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this method  
of informing the public, that he has  
lately built a Fulling Mill on Stoner,  
between Hutchcraft's and Smith's mills,  
and is now ready to do any kind of ful-  
ling his customers may please to favour  
him with, in the speediest and best manner,  
and upon very reasonable terms. He will  
dye any colors that are usually dyed in  
this country. To accommodate his custo-  
mers, he will receive cloth at Mount  
Sterling at the house of Andrew Biggs,  
on the first Monday in every month, and  
at Paris on the third Monday in every  
month at the house of Wm. Scott mer-  
chant; and will return the cloth dress-  
ed at the following court.

John M. Millen.  
Dec. 1, 1804.

### FOR SALE,

725 Acres of Congress LAND, be-  
ing first rate bottom as to quality; a-  
bout 13 miles above the confluence of  
the Kentucky and Ohio rivers. It has  
a Mill Seat, on a good stream of water,  
about a half mile from the Ohio river;  
and is so situated, that the back water  
of the said river can never reach it.  
This is a circumstance scarcely to be  
found any where along the Ohio. On  
the Tract, there are three small im-  
provements, two of which bear rent.  
For terms apply to

JOHN J. DUFOUR.

### COMMISSION & STORAGE.

THE Subscriber considering that the  
growing communication with this coun-  
try down the river, will every year ren-  
der a port of deposit, with suitable con-  
veniences absolutely necessary, respect-  
fully informs the mercantile part of the  
community, and all others, that he has  
opened WARE HOUSES at Mayville,  
(Limestone) for the storage of all kinds  
of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.  
He will also make sale upon commission,  
for those who may have any thing to con-  
tract in that way; which will be done,  
together with the charges for storage,  
upon the most moderate terms. MAJOR  
Browns who was formerly engaged in  
the above line, has now declined; and  
as it is the intention of the Subscriber to  
afford every necessary accommodation  
for the storage of Goods, he expects that  
his endeavours to be useful, will meet  
the encouragement of the public.

THOMAS HAUGHEY.  
March 28th, 1805.

### RAGS WANTED.

### CHEAP GOODS.

MACCOUN & TILFORD

HAVE just received from Phil-  
ADELPHIA, and are now open-  
ing at their Store,

London superfine cloths,  
Blue ground calicoes & chintz-  
es,

Furniture dimities,  
Book & tumbored mullins,  
Mullull do.

Lady's extra silk gloves,  
Fashionable silk shawls,  
Constitution cords & velvets,  
Marseilles' waistcoating,  
India nankeens,

Irish linens,  
Umbrellas & parasols.  
Kid, morocco & stuff shoes,  
Coffee, tea, sugar, pepper, gin-  
ger, allspice, madder, allum,  
indigo, brimstone, copperas  
&c.

Port and sherry wines,  
Holland gin,  
Nails,  
Bar iron,  
Window glafs,  
Pennsylvania castings &c. &c.

Which they will sell at their usual  
low prices, for cash in hand.

Lexington, March 19th, 1805.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING declined business at  
this place, begs leave to recom-  
mend Mr. ELIJAH MARTIN to all  
those who have been pleased to fa-  
vor him with their custom, and make  
no doubt but it will be thankfully  
acknowledged, and their business  
punctually executed by him.

John Brown.  
Mayville, March 16th, 1805.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber respectfully in-  
forms his friends and the pub-  
lic, that he has just opened  
TAVERN

In the town of Mayville, in the  
house formerly occupied by Mr. Jno.  
Brown: it is at present convenient-  
ly calculated for the accommodation  
of gentlemen and travellers. He is  
now, and will endeavour to be  
constantly supplied with a good as-  
sortment of liquors: there is good  
stable room, and will be well supplied  
with hay, oats &c. He has a large &  
commodious ware-house, for the re-  
ception of goods on storage. In ad-  
dition to the above, he will keep a  
ferry, well provided with good and  
sufficient boats, for the transporta-  
tion of travellers. He hopes by a  
steady attention to his business, to  
merit the patronage of those who may  
please to favour him with their cus-  
tom.

Elijah Martin.  
Mayville, March 16th, 1805.

### NOW OPENING BY

### Charles Wilkins,

at the Brick House opposite the Court House,  
lately occupied by Messrs. Parker and Gray,  
an Extensive Assortment of  
Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queens'  
Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, &  
Dorsey's best Iron;

Which will be sold cheap for CASH  
or HEMP.

Lexington, 3d May, 1804.

\*\*\* Four or five Journeymen  
Rope-Makers wanted. None need  
apply but good workmen.

### FOR SALE,

725 Acres of Congress LAND, be-  
ing first rate bottom as to quality; a-  
bout 13 miles above the confluence of  
the Kentucky and Ohio rivers. It has  
a Mill Seat, on a good stream of water,  
about a half mile from the Ohio river;  
and is so situated, that the back water  
of the said river can never reach it.  
This is a circumstance scarcely to be  
found any where along the Ohio. On  
the Tract, there are three small im-  
provements, two of which bear rent.  
For terms apply to

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### COMMISSION & STORAGE.

THE Subscriber considering that the  
growing communication with this coun-  
try down the river, will every year ren-  
der a port of deposit, with suitable con-  
veniences absolutely necessary, respect-  
fully informs the mercantile part of the  
community, and all others, that he has  
opened WARE HOUSES at Mayville,  
(Limestone) for the storage of all kinds  
of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.  
He will also make sale upon commission,  
for those who may have any thing to con-  
tract in that way; which will be done,  
together with the charges for storage,  
upon the most moderate terms. MAJOR  
Browns who was formerly engaged in  
the above line, has now declined; and  
as it is the intention of the Subscriber to  
afford every necessary accommodation  
for the storage of Goods, he expects that  
his endeavours to be useful, will meet  
the encouragement of the public.

THOMAS HAUGHEY.  
March 28th, 1805.

### RAGS WANTED.

### VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on  
Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road  
crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe;  
this tract contains about three hundred  
acres of rich bottom, the remainder is  
well timbered; has on it a good mill  
seat, and is an excellent stand for a pub-  
lic house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover  
Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of  
the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good  
neighborhood, about three miles from  
Dunham-Town, seven from Williams-  
burg, and eleven to twelve from the O-  
hio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush  
creek, a few miles from New Market,  
N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek,  
Kentucky, part of two tracts, contain-  
ing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented  
for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky,  
part of a tract of eight thousand acres,  
surveyed and patented for Richard Chin-  
nevorh.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Ken-  
tucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and  
patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky,  
surveyed and patented for Moody and  
M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the wa-  
ters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentuc-  
ky, about four miles from Louisville, 40  
acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Ken-  
tucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn,  
about six miles from Frankfort; on that  
tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in  
the town of Paris, on Main Street, and  
adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.  
An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot  
in this place.

The above described property will be  
sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBAC-  
CO, or on giving bond with good securi-  
ty, a considerable credit may be had.—  
For further particulars enquire of An-  
drew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or  
to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.  
Lexington Kentucky,  
January 13, 1803.

### Elegant fashionable & Fancy GOODS.

Just received from Philadelphia and now  
opening by  
LEWIS SANDERS,  
Lexington,

### A very extensive Assortment of

### Merchandise,

Carefully selected from the best houses  
in the city, and purchased on such  
terms as will enable him to sell at ve-  
ry reduced prices for CASH.

### Besides the articles generally impor- ted, he has for sale,

Wood's best su-  
perior London Cloths  
and Cassimeres of all  
colors, which are of  
a quality rarely to be  
had in this country.

Bennet's genuine  
Royal Patent Cords  
and Cassimeres of dif-  
ferent colors.

Ingrain Carpetting,  
fashionable colors.  
One piece Hair Car-  
petting.

Hearth Rugs.  
India matting for  
summer Carpets—  
Very large and ele-  
gant ornamented  
pill columns framed  
Looking Glasses.

Superbly elegant  
cut glass Lamps,  
(with saltstons and  
drops) ornamental for  
chimney pieces.

Large and elegant  
Andirons and shovel  
and Tonges (burnish-  
ed.)

superfine large and  
newest fashioned En-  
glish Straw Bonnets.  
Most fashionable  
colors and newest  
patterns Chintzes.

Netted silk shawls.  
Elegant triangular  
Damas &c.  
6, 7 & 8 quarter  
damask silk Shawls.

Laced Cambric  
Mullins elegant Ja-  
pan do. Piquet do.  
Superfine India  
Book Mullin.

French and Italian  
siles, fashionable ce-  
lors.  
Silk velvet & silk  
plush of all colours.

A general assort-  
ment of materials for  
finishing buildings.  
Paints, Spanish &  
French Indigo, by the  
quantity.

Genuine Cognize  
brandy, Jamaica spi-  
rits, Madeira, old Te-  
neriffe, sherry & Port  
wines.

A few packages  
of well assorted iron  
mongery, put up to  
suit this country from  
one of the best houses  
in Philadelphia in that  
line, for sale on very  
advantageous terms  
for the purchaser.

Clarke County, March 6th, 1805.

### TAKEN UP

BY Mordecai Gift living on  
Pretty Run, One Bay Mare, 2  
years old this spring, a snip on her  
nose, her hind feet, and off fore one  
white, 14 1-2 hands high, no brand  
perceivable, appraised to 40 dollars.  
A Copy of the

THO. WARNALL, J. P. C. C.

WILSON'S  
Grammar,  
For Sale at this Office.



**SUPPLEMENT**  
TO THE  
**KENTUCKY GAZETTE.**  
Tuesday, May 14, 1805.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 20.

By the schooner Industry, which arrived on Saturday in 20 days from Grenada, we learn, that much alarm on account of the French Squadron, existed in that island. The inhabitants had removed all their most valuable effects to fortified places, and the island put in the best state of defence possible.

Capt. Bachus, of the brig Antelope, arrived yesterday in 28 days from Martinique, informs, that an embargo had been laid on for 3 days at St. Pierres, which was taken off the day he sailed, during which time the French Squadron sailed from Port Royal, supposed to be bound to France.

Yesterday morning the frigate John Adams dropped down to the watering place, with 490 men on board, where we understand, she shortly expects orders, to proceed for the Mediterranean. The gun boats lately built here, and some others, are probably to accompany her. With this reinforcement our Squadron will be enabled, we hope, to make a vigorous attack on the Tripolitan power, and before the ensuing summer passes away, reduce the haughty foe to terms honorable to a gallant navy, and a free people.

"By the Ambition, we have received Paris papers to the 4th of March, we have not learnt whether they contain any news. The following we received from a passenger."

**"IMPERIAL DECREE."**

"It is ordered to the minister of justice, to make prohibition to any officer or authority created by laws, for receiving the civil acts, to receive upon their register an act of a pretended marriage, contracted by M. Jerome Bonaparte, in the United States of America, or elsewhere—the said marriage having been made contrary to the laws of France and the will of Madame Bonaparte, the mother of Mr. Jerome Bonaparte."

OF GIBRALTAR.—The Paris Monitor of the 6th February, says, that the troops in camp at St. Roche, had received reinforcements and more were expected. The captain general had hemmed in the line of English posts as much as possible; and almost all the garrison of that fortress was encamped without the walls for fear of the contagious fever which still continued its ravages.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 11.

By the arrival of Capt. Salsportas, from the Havana, we have some additional accounts respecting the French Squadron in the West-Indies; but they are rather to be considered as flying reports, than authentic relations. They state, that the French Squadron after taking St. Kitt's, went to St. Lucia, captured it, and then proceeded to Antigua, which they also captured.

In addition to this, a Gentleman who came passenger with Capt. Salsportas states, that on the day he left the Havana, an express arrived there from a windward part of the island of Cuba, which brought accounts, that a French fleet had arrived at Port-Royal, in Jamaica, and had commenced an attack on that island.

A Spanish Gentleman who arrived yesterday in the sch'r. Two-Friends, informs, that 12 days ago he sailed for the Matanzas, being a licensed vessel; that two days after, he was met by a British frigate, which put three men on board of him, and detained him two days; on the morning of the third he was dismissed. From this vessel he learnt, that she was dispatched to call in all the English ships of war that were cruising to leeward; that 5 days ago off Cape Carnavare, they fell in with a French cutter from Kingston, carrying dispatches to Havre de Grace in France; by this vessel, which was then 7 days from Jamaica, he was informed that a French fleet had arrived at Jamaica, that it consisted of 22 ships of the line, 11 frigates, and 40 transports, and had on board 42,000 men, and that the General had summoned the island to sur-

render. The fleet he states to have arrived from Brest.

Capt. Crockett, who arrived yesterday from Montego Bay, in 17 days, gives no account of the arrival of this fleet.

GLASGOW,

FEBRUARY 28.—Nine French gun vessels attempting to get into Brest have been captured by the Melampus frigate, &c. They are truly wretched crafts; they contained no other accommodation for officers and men than straw to lie on.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

A case occurred yesterday before the circuit court of a singular nature; we have not yet obtained a precise statement, but the outline appears to be to this effect. Money had been drawn from the bank of Pennsylvania in the name of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, Ambassador from Spain. The Ambassador disclaimed the draft, and pronounced it a forgery. The President of the bank advised secrecy, and judged that the forgery must have originated with some person acquainted with the affairs of the Marquis. Secrecy was observed. Several weeks afterwards another check purporting to be written by the Marquis, was presented and kept, and the suspicion fell upon Monsieur Cabrera, the Secretary of legation; who was some how seized and committed to prison, and there has remained several months. As to the guilt or innocence of this gentleman, we know nothing farther; but it seems, he applied for a writ of Habeas Corpus, and was yesterday brought to the federal circuit court, before judges Washington and Peters, and by himself or agent made some complaint or protest against his detention, as contrary to the law of nations.

The court however, did not consider itself possessed of authority to interfere, and he was remanded to prison.

LONDON.

MARCH 1.—We are assured, by a letter from Paris, inserted in the Hamburg Journals, that his Prussian Majesty's offer to mediate between France and Great Britain has been well received by the Emperor Napoleon.

Wednesday, March 6, 1805.

Government are reported to have received accounts from France, through a special channel, by which it appears that a great shew of preparation is again making at all the principal ports in the Channel, indicative of some speedy attempt at invasion, which the army was assured should not be delayed beyond three months after the coronation, and which should be preceded by the payment of all arrears, as also by a largess, the peculiar gift of the Empress! Report states, that the Emperor arrived at Boulogne on Monday last.

**QUICKSILVER MINE.**

A number of men digging up the earth in the town of Dover, N. H. for the purpose of making an aqueduct thro' Mr. David Waldron's land, discovered a vein of dark brown sand running from East to West, much impregnated with quicksilver of the best quality. Upon close inspection, globules of this metal were found dispersed through this vein from the size of the smallest grain of sand, to that of a duck shot—which leaves no room to doubt, but upon further attention, larger quantities may be discovered. [Phil. pap.]

Capt. Hamilton, of the ship Vigilant, (arrived at New-York,) from Martinique, informs, that the Rochefort Squadron had gone to the city of St. Domingo, for the purpose of landing some troops for the defence of that island against the blacks.

BRITISH MINISTRY.—The strength of the British ministerial party and of the opposition, was tried in both houses of parliament on the 11th February, when an address in favor of ministry was moved in relation to the rupture

with Spain, and after production of the important papers detailing the negotiation between the two countries. The address was carried in the house of peers by 114 against 36—ministerial majority 78. A similar address being on the same day moved in the house of commons by Mr. Pitt, an animated discussion took place, which lasted till 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning—the debate was then adjourned till the afternoon, when it was resumed and continued till a quarter past six o'clock on Wednesday morning, when the house divided—for the address 312, against it 106—ministerial majority 207.

FRANKFORT, April 27.

ON Sunday last the body of JOHN COULSON, who had been missing for some days, was taken out of the Kentucky river, and on examination, several bruises were discovered on the corpse which induced the coroners inquest to be of opinion that he had come to his death by violence, and had afterwards been thrown into the river.—The wife of the deceased, who had been taken up on suspicion of being privy to his death, was yesterday had before an examining court, called for the purpose of investigation. From the evidence given it appeared COULSTON has been in a state of mental derangement for some time previous to his being missing, and nothing appearing to justify her commitment for further trial, she was discharged by the court.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees for the town of Lexington, on Monday the 6th day of May 1805, the following ORDINANCE was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS it is indispensably necessary that a revenue should be raised in every well regulated town or city, for the purpose of keeping the streets in repair, removing nuisances and obstructions, supporting a watch &c. and whereas in the town of Lexington a revenue is raised from the tithables, and property real and personal for the above purposes, whereby the industrious and enterprising citizens pay large sums in proportion to their income. It is but reasonable that every person (tho' not a citizen,) who may in consequence of the wealth and population of the place, obtain large sums of money without being liable under the present laws, to pay towards the support of the town, in proportion to the advantages or benefit he receives. Therefore

Be it ordained by the Trustees of the town of Lexington, That no individual or description of individuals, male or female, shall be permitted to exhibit any theatrical performance of any kind or description, puppet show, tumbling, rope or wire dancing, balancing, or deception of any kind, or any representation or show whatever, whether fictitious or real; for the show or exhibition of which, a compensation is demanded or received without first having obtained from the chairman and three or more of the Board of Trustees a permission in writing, and in no case shall such permission be granted until the person or persons praying the same, shall pay to the town Treasurer, or give sufficient security for the payment, such sum as the Board of Trustees may direct, to be not less than ten, nor more than two hundred dollars, taking into view the probable amount that will be received by the person exhibiting; and such permission shall not be given for a longer term than one week at a time, but may be renewed at the discretion of the Board.

John Bradford Chm.

Attest WILLIAM TODD Clk.

JOHN A. CARE,

AS removed his residence from Adams county, to Lexington; at which place, and at the neighbouring courts, he purposes practicing as

Counsel, & Attorney at Law.

Lexington, April 1, 1805.

**JOHNSON'S POEMS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

To cover at Danville the ensuing season,  
The celebrated English Stallion,

**Spread Eagle.**

HE was bred by Sir Frank Stan-dish, Bart. was got by Volunteer, his dam by Highflyer, grand dam by Engineer, out of the dam of Bay Malton and Treasurer: she was got by Cade, out of Lads of the Mill, by Old Traveller—Young Greyhound—Parther—Woodcock—Croft's Bay Barb—Makeless—Brimmer—Son of Dodsworth—Burton Barb Mare.

SPREAD EAGLE in the New-Market Craven Meeting, 1795, being the first time he started, won a sweepstakes of 100gs each, h. ft. across the flat, (seven subscribers,) beating Mr. Dawson's Diamond, & two others. In the following Meeting, he won the second class of the Prince's stakes of 100gs each, beating Lord Egremont's brother to Calomel, and three others. At Epsom Spring Meeting, same year, he won the Derby stakes of 50gs each, h. ft. (forty-five subscribers,) beating with the greatest ease Caulitic, Pelter, Diamond, Viret, &c. &c. after which he was taken very ill with the distemper, and never recovered his form of racing, which 'til then, was allowed to be most capital.

In 1796, he won a sweepstakes of 100gs each, at York, (eight subscribers,) and was second for the great subscription there, beating Sober Robin.

In 1798, at New-Market, he came second for the Craven stakes, when twelve started, beating Druid, Gas, Bennington, &c. &c. and won the King's plate of 100gs, carrying 12 lb. the Round Course, beating Bennington, and Lord G. H. Cavendish's bay horse by Jupiter.

SPREAD EAGLE and Stirling are brothers from sire, and out of sisters; he is of superior size—bone, blood and beauty, inferior to none; he is a beautiful bay, nearly sixteen hands high; well proved as a race horse; running four mile heats with twelve stone on his back, as appears from the racing calendar in New-Market, London, from the years 1795, to 1798; after which he is there noted, sent to America, to Col. John Hoomes in Virginia, at the Bowling Green, where he (the last season that he made there,) covered two hundred and thirty-four mares, in preference to any other imported horse in that State.

**SPREAD EAGLE**

Will stand the ensuing season, which will commence the 20th of March, and end on the first of August following, at Mr. Jeremiah Clement's seat, in Danville, and will be let to mares at thirty dollars the season; but may be discharged when the mare is put, by the payment of twenty dollars, or at any time before the first of August; and fifteen dollars the single leap, to be paid as soon as the mare is put; and if she should not stand to the first leap, pay ten dollars more, and be privileged to the season; or forty dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who owned her when put to the horse—with one dollar to the Groom for each mare, to be paid when put to the horse. Attested notes for thirty dollars the season, and forty for the insurance, to be sent with the mares, payable on or before the 20th of December, 1805.

I will furnish good pasture for mares that come a distance gratis, and in addition to the pasture, I have fifteen acres of as good wheat, as is in the State, adjoining the pasture, which I have provided for mares that are left with the horse.—The horse and mares will be under the direction of Mr. E. BAKER, who will give particular attention to the mares left in his care—they may be grain fed, if required by the proprietor, and at his expence, at a moderate price; but not responsible in case of escapes or accidents.

WM. T. BANTON.

March 13th, 1805.



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